

STAND FOR THE PEOPLE

The Board of Sanitary Trustees Makes a Vigorous Fight for the Taxpayers' Interests,

As Against Grabbing Propensities of Private Concerns Which Want to Hog "Unearned Increment."

Eminent Counsel, Retained by the Sanitary District to Defend the People's Rights Against Encroachment,

Meets with but Scant Courtesy in One Court, but Will Ultimately Win Out.

Under the Able Direction of President Smyth, Drainage Board Will Safeguard Public Rights.

Taxpayers of Chicago are intensely interested in the fight now in progress for control of the water power of the Drainage Canal and the important issues and possibilities therein involved.

The Board of Drainage Trustees represent the interests of the public, and every public-spirited citizen devoutly hopes that the contest will end in favor of the board. To put the situation in a nutshell, victory for the Drainage Board means municipal light, power and heat for the people of Chicago; defeat means that the supplying of these necessities will be made a source of revenue for a private concern at the expense of the taxpayers of the district to the tune of about \$40,000,000.

In the proceedings in the courts up to date there have been two preliminary contests, one in Judge Tuley's court, the other in the court presided over by Judge Elbridge Haney.

Of course these two discussions have had a diametrically opposite result, as any one acquainted with the two jurists in question, their views and records on public matters might suppose.

Judge Tuley's attitude in the phase of the case which came up in his court was favorable to the people's side of the question.

Regarding the discussion before Judge Haney, the Record-Herald had the following editorial comment, which, in the opinion of the Eagle, puts the situation in language terse and and very much to the point:

"There was nothing in the presentation of the case of the people by Attorney Robbins before Judge Haney yesterday protesting against the stoppage of the work of the Drainage Commissioners on the dam at Joliet to occasion the court to lose its temper and refer to the argument of the attorney as a 'sidewalk speech.' The stoppage of the work is sought by parties who are trying to seize through legal assistance and court proceedings a water power which the taxpayers of Chicago have created by the expenditure of some \$40,000,000."

"That is the long and the short of it. Without the drainage canal there is no continuous water power at Joliet worth ex-Judge Moran's fee. In this case, without the drainage canal the Desplaines River at Joliet would be a parched ditch through the summer months and an inconceivable stream the rest of the year, except during the spring freshet. All that ex-Judge Moran's clients are after is the property of the taxpayers. As laymen we are surprised that Judge Haney should have granted what Judge Tuley in substance denied."

"Mr. Robbins is engaged in a fight by and for the taxpayers, and it becomes any Judge to curtail his freedom of speech or bid him take the grievances of the taxpayers to the newspapers."

The development of the water power between the controlling works and dam No. 1 involves the construction of a long and deep tail race that will extend from near the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern bridge, just north of the State penitentiary, to 16th street in Lockport, where the new dam and powerhouse will be constructed. It is proposed to install a plant at that point that will develop 24,000-horse power when the full flow of 600,000 cubic feet per minute is sent down the channel.

The plans for the development have been in the hands of the engineering department of the sanitary district for many months and the trustees have only been awaiting the time when the sentiment of the taxpayers of Chicago would warrant their going ahead with the expenditure necessary for the development of the power. The entire cost of putting in the dam and powerhouse, constructing the tail race and installing the necessary machinery is estimated at close to \$3,000,000, but in return for this the district will have a constant water power that, it is estimated, will net an annual income of \$800,000, or the interest on \$12,000,000. As soon as the cofferdam is constructed work on the permanent structure will begin.

These facts are sufficient argument in themselves why the Drainage Trustees should have the united support of the public and the taxpayers in the stand which they are maintaining in

this discussion, and The Eagle is in hopes that this influence—namely, the influence of public opinion—which has never yet been overcome when once properly enlisted in any behalf, will triumph in this case.

One of the features of the situation upon which the taxpayers can congratulate themselves is the fact that at the head of the Drainage Board there is at present a man upon whom they may always rely for the safeguarding of their interests—namely, Mr. Thomas A. Smyth, the ablest and most conscientious chairman who ever presided over the affairs of this important body. With men like Thomas A. Smyth as presiding officer and Zina Carter and Thomas Webb on the floor, the discussions and decisions of the Drainage Trustees can be counted upon as being invariably in the interests of the people.

The printers of Chicago are now out openly fighting the candidacy of Mr. A. J. Hopkins for the Senate. At a recent meeting of Typographical Union No. 10 the members voted their opposition to the Senatorial candidacy of Congressman A. J. Hopkins, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to bring about his defeat. It was said that there was no political significance to the move, but that Mr. Hopkins was in disfavor because of his attitude toward union labor while the census printing was up for discussion in Congress. An attempt was made to have the census printing let out by contract, while therefor it had been done in the government printing office. The printers made a fight against this change and received little or no support from Mr. Hopkins, they say.

Franchisees of fifty-three lines now owned and operated by the Union Traction Company expire in 1903. The list includes all the important principal and cross-town lines on the North and West sides. Secretary George C. Sikes of the street railway commission has compiled a table showing the franchisees affected and it is set forth in the statement that twenty-seven of the franchisees were granted to the North Chicago Street Railway Company and twenty-six to the West Chicago Street Railway Company. Many of the franchisees, as indicated by asterisks, are subject to the act of 1893.

Following is a list of the expiring franchises:

State street, from Lake to Clark streets, by Division street.
Clark street, from Washington street to Fullerton avenue.
Clark street, from Fullerton avenue to Dearborn boulevard.
Wells street and Fifth avenue, from Randolph to Clark streets.

Center street—Clark street to Lincoln avenue.
Lincoln avenue—Center street to Belmont avenue.

Ashland avenue—Belmont to Graceland avenue.
Belmont avenue—Lincoln avenue to Robey street.

Robey street—Belmont avenue to Roscoe boulevard.
Roscoe boulevard—Robey street to Western avenue.

Division street—Wells street to Clybourn avenue.
Clybourn avenue line—Division street to Fullerton avenue.

Sedgwick street—Chicago avenue to Division street.
Sedgwick street—Division street to Lincoln avenue.

Garfield avenue—Lincoln avenue to Racine avenue.
Racine avenue—Webster avenue to Center street.

Center street—Racine avenue to Lincoln avenue.
Larrabee street—Chicago to Lincoln avenues.

Webster avenue—Racine to Lincoln avenues.
Sheffield avenue—Lincoln avenue to Clark street.

Chicago avenue—Clark street to Larrabee street.
Division street—State to Clark streets.

Division street—Clark street to Clybourn avenue.
Graceland avenue—Evanston avenue to Ashland avenue.



HON. THOMAS A. SMYTH.

President of the Board of Sanitary Trustees and Able Champion of the Public's Rights.

Evanston avenue—Dearborn street to Graceland avenue.
Wrightwood avenue—Short stretch from Lincoln avenue.
Alley—Between Lill and Wrightwood avenues, and between Sheffield and Seminary avenues.

LINE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Madison street—State street to Western avenue.
Madison street—Between Western and Hamilton and Hamilton and Crawford avenues.

Madison street loop—Fifth avenue side.
Milwaukee avenue line—Between Lake and Halsted streets.

Halsted street—Halsted street loop, Van Buren side; in Clinton street from tunnel to Van Buren street; in Van Buren street between Clinton and Halsted streets.

Halsted street—Van Buren street to Blue Island avenue, and from Blue Island avenue to O'Neill street, and the switch tracks on O'Neill street.

Blue Island avenue—Halsted street to 15th place, and 15th place to Western avenue.

EAST AND WEST LINES.
Armitage avenue—Milwaukee avenue to Washburn avenue, expired 1898.

North avenue—Milwaukee avenue to California avenue.
Chicago avenue—Milwaukee avenue to Leavitt street, and Leavitt street to California avenue; Kedzie avenue to 40th avenue.

Grand avenue—Milwaukee to Western avenues.
Lake street—Wabash avenue to Union Park court, thence to Western avenue, thence to Rockwell street, thence to Homan avenue.

Lake street loop—Randolph street side and State street side.
Randolph street—State street to Union Park.

Bryan place—Randolph street to Lake street.
Ogden avenue—Madison street to 40th avenue.

Van Buren street—State street to Ogden avenue, Ogden avenue to Western avenue.
Polk street—Fifth avenue to Canal street.

Twelfth street—State street to Canal street, Canal street to Ogden avenue, Ogden avenue to Western avenue.
Fifteenth place—Dead tracks between Jefferson and Canal streets.

(Note—If there be any local authority for the presence of these tracks in street the right would be terminable by the city in 1903.)

NORTH AND SOUTH LINES.
Fifth avenue—Randolph to Polk street, Polk street to 12th street via duct, Randolph street to Lake street.

Clinton street—Randolph street to Madison street; Madison street to 12th street; Milwaukee avenue to Randolph street.

Canal street—Harrison street to Canal street.
Canal street—Canal street to Halsted street.

Jefferson street—Van Buren street to 15th place.
Halsted street—Milwaukee avenue to Blue Island avenue, Harrison street to O'Neill street.

Leavitt street—Chicago avenue to Grand avenue.
Western avenue—Lake street to Madison street, Madison street to Van Buren street.

California avenue—Armitage avenue to North avenue, Division street to Chicago avenue.

The following shows the dates of expirations of the franchise grants of the

lines of the Chicago City Railway Company:

WABASH AVENUE AND COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE LINE.
Wabash Avenue—Lake street to 22d street, terminable 1903.

Twenty-second Street—Wabash avenue to Cottage Grove avenue, terminable 1903. (Subject to act of 1893.)
Cottage Grove Avenue—22d street to 30th street, terminable 1903. (From 22d street to 31st street subject to act of 1893.)

Downtown loop of Wabash avenue line, expires 1903.

INDIANA AVENUE LINE.
Eighteenth Street—Wabash avenue to Indiana avenue, expires 1903. (Subject to act of 1893.)

Indiana Avenue—18th street to Cottage Grove avenue, expires 1903. (Subject to act of 1893.)
Twenty-second street to 30th street, terminable 1903. (One track subject to act of 1893.)

STATE STREET LINE.
State Street—Lake street to 63d, terminable 1903. (Part from Lake street to 31st street subject to act of 1893.)
Downtown loop expires 1903.

CLARK STREET LINE.
Clark Street—Washington to Polk, expires 1903. (Subject to act of 1893.)
Polk to 22d street, terminable 1903.

Archer Avenue—State to Halsted streets, terminable 1903. (Subject to act of 1893.)
Halsted to 38th street, expires 1903.

Thirtieth street to Vincennes avenue, terminable 1903.
CANAL STREET LINES.
Canal Street—Archer avenue to 29th street, expires 1903.

Twenty-ninth Street—Canal to Butler street, expires 1903.
Wallace Street—29th to 30th street, expires 1903.

HALSTED STREET.
O'Neill to 30th street, expires 1903.
Thirtieth street to 60th street, terminable 1903.

ASHLAND AVENUE.
Thirty-first to 39th street, expires 1903.
Thirty-ninth to 69th street, terminable 1903.

WESTERN AVENUE.
Archer avenue to 71st street, expires 1915.

KEDZIE AVENUE.
Thirty-eighth to 63d street, expires 1915.

CROSS-TOWN LINES.
Twenty-first Street—State street to Dearborn, expires 1903.

Dearborn Street—30th to 21st street, connecting with Archer avenue, expires 1903.

Twenty-sixth Street—Cottage Grove avenue to Halsted street, expires 1907.
Thirty-first Street—Lake Park avenue to Pitney avenue, expires 1903.

Pitney Avenue—31st street to Archer avenue, expires 1903.
Archer avenue to Chicago & Alton railroad, expires 1907.

Ullman Street—31st street to 30th street, expires 1907.
Thirty-fifth Street—Cottage Grove avenue to Rhodes avenue, expires 1905.

Rhodes Avenue—35th to 39th street, expires 1905.
Thirty-fifth Street—Michigan avenue to State street, expires 1912.

State street to Ullman street, expires 1907.
Ullman street to California avenue, expires 1912.

Thirty-ninth Street—Cottage Grove to Wentworth avenue, terminable 1903.
Wentworth avenue to Halsted street, terminable 1907.

Root Street—State to stockyards, terminable 1903.

Forty-third Street—Illinois Central tracks to State street, expires 1907.

Forty-seventh Street—Milwaukee Central to Cottage Grove avenue, expires 1915.
Cottage Grove avenue to State street, expires 1912.

State street to Ashland avenue, terminable 1903.
Ashland to Western avenue, expires 1912.

Western to Archer avenue, expires 1915.
Fifty-first Street—Grand boulevard to Indiana avenue, expires 1907.

Indiana avenue to State street, expires 1903.
State to Wood street, expires 1915.

Fifty-ninth Street—State street to Western avenue, expires 1915.
Sixty-first Street—Madison avenue to Cottage Grove avenue, expires 1912.

Cottage Grove avenue to point 1,800 feet east of South Park avenue, expires 1907.
From said point to State street, expires 1905.

Sixty-third Street—Stony Island avenue to Illinois Central, expires 1912.
Illinois Central to Cottage Grove avenue, expires 1907.

Cottage Grove avenue to Wentworth avenue, expires 1914.
Wentworth to Ashland avenue, terminable 1903.

Ashland to Central Park avenue, expires 1913.
Sixty-ninth Street—Vincennes avenue to Leavitt street, terminable 1903.

Leavitt street to Western avenue, expires 1915.
Seventy-ninth Street—Vincennes avenue to Halsted street, terminable 1903.

South Chicago Avenue—71st street to 75th street, expires 1909.
Overhead trolley permit expires 1904.

Thirty-ninth to 67th streets, expires 1906.
Sixty-seventh street to South Chicago avenue, expires 1909.

Fifty-fifth Street—From Cottage Grove avenue to Lake avenue, expires 1906.
Jefferson and Lake avenues loop, expires 1907.

Thirty-ninth street to 51st street; grant expires in 1907. Overhead trolley permit expires 1904.
From 63d street to Vincennes avenue expires 1907.

Overhead trolley permit for this part expires 1904.
Thirty-eighth street to 51st street, expires 1915.

Wentworth Avenue—Archer avenue to 39th street, expires 1916.
Butler to Wallace street, expires 1915.

Thirty-ninth to Root street, expires 1914.
Sixty-ninth to 79th street, expires 1914.

CENTER AVENUE.
Forty-seventh to 75th street, expires 1914.

The schedule of dates for the fall election has been made up by the Board of Election Commissioners as follows, with registration days on Saturdays to accommodate many who otherwise would not find it convenient to register:

Saturday, Oct. 4—Last day to file nomination papers.
Saturday, Oct. 4—First day of registration; polls open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 14—Second and last day of registration; polls open 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Oct. 18—Revision of registry; polls open from 6 to 10 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 20—Latest day for withdrawals of candidate from ticket.
Tuesday, Oct. 7—Latest day for filing lodging-house statements.

Tuesday, Nov. 4—Election day; polls open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Correspondence from Many Readers of the Chicago Eagle on Subjects of Public Interest.

Political, Municipal, Economic, Social and Other Questions Treated from Various Points of View.

Citizens from Many Parts of Town Write of Men and Events of the Day.

Pointed Questions Asked Regarding the Trans actions of Public Bodies and of Political Leaders.

Gossip of the City and of the Country Forms the Subject of Communications.

To the Editor Chicago Eagle:

Dear Sir—I notice by the papers of Thursday morning that the Democratic Campaign Committee has decided to rent campaign headquarters in the Briggs House.

Isn't this rather peculiar? What's the matter with the regular Democratic headquarters, in which Robert E. Burke, Thomas Gahan, Roger C. Sullivan and other old-line Democratic leaders so often planned campaigns—and winning ones at that—for the Democratic party of Cook County?

Has it come to the pass that the Democratic party is to be managed in future by a lot of gentlemen whose honesty is too fine to be sullied by the dust of the regular party headquarters, and whose skirts are too good to come in contact with the plain people?

I had always believed that the Democratic party was the party of the common people, but it seems I must have been mistaken.

Let me ask in closing, is this kind of procedure going to help the Democratic party any when it comes to seek the suffrages of the common people at the polls next fall? I believe not. Yours truly,

OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

Editor Eagle:

Sir—It was really amusing to read the instructions given to the police on Wednesday morning, by the excellent Chief, Mr. Francis O'Neill, agent the subject of wine rooms in saloons.

The lecture was a good one from a literary, an artistic, and a rhetorical point of view. Coming from the able and brilliant Chief, it could hardly be otherwise. But to anybody who knows anything about what is going on in this city in regard to same "back room question," it was nevertheless amusing.

Any man who knocks around a little bit must know—cannot help knowing—that there never was any thorough attempt to enforce the wine room ordinance in this city.

He must also know that the harboring of dissolute or shameless characters of both sexes is not the only nuisance to which these wine rooms are put. Any man of observation cannot help but know that in scores of saloons, the proprietors of which presumably have a pull, these back rooms are not only maintained, but maintained for purposes of gambling.

"Games" of all kinds flourish in these back room retreats, including many a stiff game of stud poker, and if the police do not see it and wink at it, they certainly must be blind.

The awful occurrence in the wine room on the North Side calls one's attention to the fact that while such places are tolerated or winked at by the authorities, harmless, pleasant and refined family resorts like our splendid German summer gardens, are ruthlessly prosecuted and closed up by the city administration.

These are some of the considerations which caused me to feel somewhat amused on reading Chief O'Neill's high sounding harangue (which, by the way, found its way, word for word, into the newspapers) agent the wine room curse. Yours, etc.,

CONSISTENCY.

July 31, 1902.

To the Editor of The Chicago Eagle: Dear Sir—In to-day's papers Judge Tuley is quoted as ringing the changes on the traction question as the keynote of this campaign.

Now what I want to know is, what has the traction question to do with a county election?

As for the legislative election, I think the voters can hardly be persuaded that an issue is involved in fact in the imagination of the venerable gentleman who has raised it.

There is no Allen bill, or any other traction bill in existence to-day, and the fate of the old Allen bill and its predecessor, the Humphrey bill, makes it a safe prediction that there will be no member of the next Legislature having the hardihood to introduce any such measure in that body. Why, then, waste time grappling with chimeras, instead of tackling live issues.

A PRACTICAL DEMOCRAT.

Commenting upon the Republican State Convention in Wisconsin and the qualified indorsement given Senator

Spooner, Mr. Ben Cable said to an Eagle representative the other day:

"It is to be regretted that so able a man as Senator Spooner should be forced out of the United States Senate. Senator Spooner, however, is a man of keen sensibilities, and I am confident will not accept the terms dictated by the La Follette people. The action of the Wisconsin State Convention, it seems, will force the retirement of a Senator whose record shows him to be more than a partisan and one of the strongest men in the Senate."

Of the thirty Congressional districts created by the new apportionment Chairman Cable figures Democrats and Republicans will share about equally, the Republicans having a slight advantage. As to the country at large, Mr. Cable says he is not prepared to make any predictions.

It appears now that one of the chief objects of the Democratic Congressional Committee will be to reunite the party this fall. Even should the Democrats fail to make expected gains in Congress, it is hoped the net result of the campaign will be to harmonize party factions and make a beginning for a victorious campaign in 1904. Judging from present appearances and conditions, the Eagle is forced to confess that in its opinion the harmonizing part of the proposition is very much the harder part of it.

Democratic Congressional headquarters are unusually active for the time of year, and in view of the fact that the election is over three months away. Mr. Ben T. Cable, who is in charge of the work, arrived in Chicago during the past week to begin the fight for the election of the Democratic candidates for Congress. He hopes the result of the election will give his party control of the lower house. He would not say, however, that the conditions generally are as favorable for bringing about a change in the house for forty-six Republican majority to a Democratic plurality as they might be. Having returned from Paris only last week, Mr. Cable said he had not become sufficiently well acquainted with the situation to discuss the chances of the party carrying any of the so-called doubtful districts.

"I find a great deal of activity," said Mr. Cable, "for the time of year. It is rather early for campaigning, but many people, it seems, are eager to get at it. Our headquarters in Washington are running full blast, and with a large force of employees. The work in hand there now is confined mostly to gathering information on the conditions in the various districts where it is necessary to make a fight. We expect to send out many speakers, but I think the distribution of literature will be quite as much of a feature as in previous campaigns. Senator Patterson's speech on the trusts and Senator Hoar's speech on the Philippines will be given as wide circulation as any two documents to be put in print."

Robert E. Burke, leader of the Democratic county organization, left Monday for Denver and will be absent three weeks. Mr. Burke apparently is paying little attention to the special campaign committee, which, from present appearances, would seem to have superseded the County Committee in the management of the fall campaign. Men experienced in politics say the special committee will soon tire of its task, and that the County Committee will assume charge of the campaign as usual.

The dreadful murder in a North Side wine room the other night is only another illustration of the sham pretenses of the present city administration. It proves the truth of what The Eagle has been asserting all along, that fuss and furor about the closing of wine rooms in the saloons of this city was simply a gallery play, and was never intended for anything else. It is a pity that it has required an awful crime to demonstrate the hollowness of this sham.

Hon. Spencer Ward, the well-known lawyer and North Side political leader, is preparing to enjoy a much-needed vacation during the warm weather.